THE SWAMP ANGELS.

The Murder of Colonel Wishart by "Steve" Lowery.

The Promise to Meet the Ruffians-Lowery's Summons and the Meeting Place-The Treacherous Assassins Shoot Him Down While Awaiting the Expected Conference-The Murderer Boasts of the Deed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23, 1872. By this evening's mail I am in receipt of the main particulars of the interview between the "swamp angels" and Colonel Frank Wishart a few days previous to the assassination of the latter. This took place at Moss Neck. On Friday, before his death, Colonel Wishart was aboard the regular through freight train which arrived at Moss Neck at three o'clock P. M., and was at "hat ande occupying a seat in the conductor's ear, in the rear of the train. Soon after the train halted the two outlaws, Andrew Strong and Stephen Lowery, approached the car, and recognizing Colonel Wishart, they accosted him in a civil and friendly way. Stephen Lowery inquired whether he had any arms, and went aboard the car to satisfy himself on that point, Andrew Strong remaining on the piazza of the store within a few feet of the train. Andrew was in his shirt sleeves and wore only one pistol in his belt, but Stephen carried in his hand a Spencer rifle, and in his beit five elegant pistolstwo Derringers, one Smith & Wesson and two

THE OUTLAW'S INSOLENCE.

Entering the car Stephen demanded to see his arms, when Colonel Wishart drew aside the skirt of his coat and displayed the handle of a repeater which he assured the outlaw was the only weapon he carried. Stephen at once made a grab at the pistol as if to snatch it from its place, but Colone Wishart foiled this attempt by dexterously leaping from the car to the piazza of the store, where the other outlaw was standing, and confronting Stephen, who was standing in the doorway of the car from which he had just escaped, and stood with his hand upon his pistol. Stephen and Andrew both now assured him that they meant him no harm and request he walked with him behind the store, where they remained for some time in conversation while Stephen remained on board the car and seemed to take no interest in what was pass ing between his comrade and Colonel Wishart. THE COLONEL'S RASH PROMISE.

As the train was about to move off Colonel Wishart returned to the car, and, meeting Stephen on the platform, the latter was heard to say "When I send for you again, you come; I'll send a friend for you in a few days, and you come and meet us," and Colonel Wishart promised to do so The rest of this strange, sad story, with its melan-choly, tragic end, is but too well known. On Thursday morning next, after this interview, a messenger (who it was nobody knows or, perhaps, never will know) bore to Colonel Wishart, at Shoe ons which was to lead him away to death. True to his word he prepared to obey, and, saddling his mule, he rode directly, unarmed and slone, to the spot named by the messenger. DISCOVERY OF HIS MANGLED CORPSE.

What occurred there was witnessed by no human eye oesides those of the actors in the fearful tragedy; but in the afternoon of the same day : citizen of the neighborhood was horrifled the discovery of the body of the gallant Wishart, all stark and stiff and covered with gore, lying by the roadside. Two hid cous. gashin g wounds—one through the body, the other through the head—showed how foully he had been murdered. The mule on which he rode stood fastened to a limb near by, and appearances showed that when shot he was reclining on the earth, whittling the end of a small stick and unsus pecting of danger. It is probable that these treacherous and cowardly flends had concealed themselves in ambush near the spot, and that the first in timation he had of their presence were the two shots that hurled his brave, unsuspecting soul into ete rnity. A more cowardly, brutal and cold-blooded murder does not stain the annals of crime among the most barbarous people that inhabit the earth, and yet these men go unpunished for their score of murders, of which this is the latest, and in many THE MURDERER'S BOAST,

Stephen Lowery proudly boasts that he committed the murder: that it was he who killed Colonel Wishart. He does this publicly and in the presence of the friends of the murdered man, and yet no one raises a hand against him or attempts to avenge the death of one who sacrificed his life for the safety of the community. It is notorious that since the foul assassination of Colonel Wishart both Andrew Strong and Stephen Lowery have been frequently so drunk at Moss Neck and Shoe Heel depots that some of their Scuffetown friends had to carry them home.

This overbearing demeanor of the outlaws is at-

tributed in this section of the country to the fact that they are of mixed negro blood, and hence under the special protection of the radical State government. Why cannot General Grant proclaim martial law in Robeson county and exterminate these notorious outlaws?

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Proceedings of the General Assembly at

DETROIT, May 23, 1872.

The Presbyterian General Assembly held a public meeting of great interest last night in behalf or foreign missions. An earnest appeal for the starving Persians was made and a collection taken to aid them. This morning the discussion on the demission of

the ministry was resumed and the report strongly opposed in effective speeches.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Japan, gave an account of the progress of religious liberty in that country.

The standing committee on freedmen presented their report, recommending that the work be continued in the present form and that an effort be made to raise \$125,000 for this object during the

present year.
His Excellency Governor Baldwin was received by

His Excellency Governor Baldwin was received by the Assembly and the courtesies of the house were extended him, to which he responded in a brief, graceful speech.

Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia, offered a paper respecting the famine in Persia, which was adopted. The General Assembly was occupied during the afternoon in hearing delegates from foreign feelesiastical bodies. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Canada Presbyterlan Church; Rev. George Bell, L.L. D., of the Synod of the Presbyterlan Church in Canada connected with the Church of Scotland; the Rev. Drs. William Milligan and John Marshall Lang, from the General Assembly of the Church of Lang, from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Richard Smith, from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. This evening Governor Baldwin gives the Assem-bly a reception at his mansion.

The Church in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23, 1872. In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, Rev. Richard McIlvaine, of Lynchburg, Va., was elected Becretary and Treasurer of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions. The Assembly refused to change the location of the Committee of Publication from Richmond to Nashville. Rev. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, was elected delegate to the Associate Reform Church in America, and Rev. Mr. Dunwid-dle to the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Mis-souri.

COLLECTOR STANNARD.

The Collector for the Vermont District Likely to Undergo a Trial Under a Criminal Prosecution-His Accounts Alleged to be \$42,000 Short.

A criminal prosecution has been commenced against General Stannard, the defaulting Collector of Customs of the Vermont district. His accounts are short to the vermint district.

His accounts are short to the amount of about

\$42,000. He is now at liberty on ball, but it is presumed he will appear for trial at the next term of
the United States Court in Verment. Special Agent
Eingham left for Washington on business connected

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, May 22.] Since the alleged discovery of Dr. Livingstone by one of its correspondents the New York Herald finds its new building too small for the exercise of its enterprise, and will erect still another on the site of its old one on Nassau street.

[From the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, May 22.] The NEW YORK HERALD continues to exult over the success of its expedition to recover the longlost Dr. Livingstone, which it considers assured by the latest despatches. The World, a short time since, perhaps a little jealous of its enterprise and success, undertook to make out that the HERALD was going beyond the proper province of the journalist, which, it thought, was to record events, instead of taking part in them. The result, however, justifies the effort, and the HERALD will have the credit of being the pioneer of journalistic exploring, which, doubtless, is only in its infancy. Hereafter no great metropolitan journal will be complete without its corps of explorers, something beyond the mere reporters who follow in the track of armies and record the issue of battles amid the crash of artiflery and the charges of opposing hosts. The explorer must be ready at a moment's notice to penetrate into the burning tropics or the ley zone, wherever there is a mystery to be unravelled, a lost traveller to be ought for or a wonder to be investigated. Doubtless If the HERALD had conceived its idea only a few years sooner the lamented and long-sought Franklin would have been found and safely brought back to his country and his faithful wife. The en-terprise of a journalist, free from red-tape formalism, and prompted by individual enterprise and hope of gain, will far outdo all that government expeditions can accomplish.

(From the Boston Traveller, May 21.1

A despatch from Loudon to the New York HEBALD reports that Dr. Livingstone was at Ujiji with Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of that paper, on the 8th of February. This information comes from a HERALD correspondent at Zanzibar, having been African official, but no correspondence from Stanley or Livingstone was received. The story is a probable one, and we trust that the next arrival from Zanzibar will confirm it, and bring letters from the wandering Englishman and the adventurous correspondent. brought a portion of the way by a runner sent to an

Le Messager Franco-Americain, of this city, has the following complimentary comments on the HERALD Livingstone expedition. After giving a résumé of the news about Mr. Stanley's successful

search for Livingstone it says:—
In short, it is to the Herald that we owe the first authentic news from the bold explorer, about whose whereabouts there had been so much anxiety. Mr. Stanley, who has found Livingstone, has been sent to Central Africa at the expense of that enterprising journal. The whole matter was at the first considered a joke, but all acknowledge now that the Herald has incurred larger expense and made more efficacious efforts to find the great expiorer than the British government and the Geographical Society in London, under whose auspices Livingstone had undertaken his travels. Our contemporary can now add to its many glorious achievements that of being the first newspaper in the world which has sent a special correspondent to the unknown regions of Central Africa. search for Livingstone it says:-

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star, May 22.] The information of the safety of Dr. Livingstone,

published in the NEW YORK HERALD some time since, is confirmed by more recent advices. The HERALD correspondent, Stanley, is with the Doctor at Ujiji, and we shall doubtless have the results of the interview in the columns of our enterprising

[From the Troy Whig, May 22.] We have had an abiding faith that Livingstone would be brought home safe and sound from the scenes of his exploration in Southern Africa. We have read time and again of the death of this renowned traveller—how he expired at Unyamyembe, and again at Tanganyika and still later at Zanzipar-how he was reported to have been eaten alive by the natives at Bagomoyo; to have been imhis life to some wilderness, pursued by relentless

prisoned for debt, and to have died of starvation at Kazet; and to have been obliged to flee in vain for washerwomen, who there made short work of him; until at last all the returns were in and the great Dr. Livingstone was no more. But after a while the traveller was again heard from somewhere near Ujiji, and the hearts of the Reographical Society of England got renewed hope, and the late Dr. Murchison, the life-long friend and admirer of Livingstone, urged instant search in behalf of science and humanity.

England was slow to move in such an under-

taking, and it remained for American enterprise and daring to overcome what seemed almost insurmountable obstacles, and to bring joy to thousands of people in finding the long missing African explorer. The Herald exploring expedition has accomplished its mission, and the news is now confirmed by late despatches that Livingstone is safe at Zanzibar with Stanley, the chief of the American expedition. The return of Livingstone to England will be the occasion of great rejoicing, and the people here have just reasons for pride in knowing that an American citizen will divide the honors with one of the greatest men of the age. It is now nearly seven years since Dr. Livingstone left England on his last expedition. Since 1888 we have received no intelligence from him. He was given up as lost, and the different rumors in respect to his fate have flown hither thick and fast, and were characterized by the most peculiar statements. As is generally understood, Dr. Livingstone was determined to solve the mystery which has ever been connected with the Nile, and he went forth determined "to trace the Nile further south than had been done by any explorer of his own or former times." What success has attended his efforts during the past seven years we know not. There is no doubt that his toil has been great and his sufferings severe.

Dr. Livingstone's exposure to the dangers of a mighty Continent, a region of which our knowledge is at present literally confined to its border, has been such as few if any travellers have ever experienced. Du Chaillu has 'old us marvellous stories of the people in that far off country, of their peculiar appearance and their strange manners and customs; of the land and its queer productions, and of animals, a description of which has excited intense wonder and interest; but the story that Livingstone will have to tell will be far more absorbing, and it is not likely now to be long delayed. The explorer would not have made his way to Zanzibar unless the object of his venturous search had been fairly fulfilled. He would not have consented to join Mr. Stanley and to proceed to Zanzibar unless surmountable obstacles, and to bring joy to thousands of people in finding the long missing African

THE HERALD AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

[From the Cape May (N. J.) Ocean Wave, May 23.]
The New York HERALD of Wednesday furnishes another exhibition of its startling enterprise in having the Washington Treaty correspondence telegraphed from Washington for its exclusive use. The despatch embraces nearly thirty-nine thousand words, and occupied nearly two full pages of closely printed matter.

SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., May 23, 1872. There is great excitment among the sportsnen of the State convened here. This was the third field day. The shooting with ounce shot was continued. The first prize was taken by Schultz, of Ruffalo; the second by Jaens, of Buffalo; the hird by George Smith, of Buffalo, and the fourth by E. S. Wakeman, of Batavia.

The shooting of double birds is now going on. The Forester Club, of Buffalo, have so far taken five prizes. Sportsmen are arriving here by every train. The Convention closes on Saturday.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

DETROIT, Mich, May 23, 1872. The fortieth annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi closed its session, held under the auspices of the Peninsular Chapter of the Michigan Univerof the Peninsular Chapter of the Michigan University, in this city, to-day. The Rev. Dr. Elis, of Cieveland, presided. Moses C. Tyler was elected President for next year, Rev. Dr. Storrs orator and James Russell Lowell poet. The next Convention will be held at Cornell University. The public literary exercises were held in the Opera House this evening, and were of a brilliant character. An oration was delivered by ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and a poem was read by Rev. T. Sewall, President of Urbana University. After the exercises the members, to the number of over a hundred, participated in a banquet at the Russell House.

REV. DR. HUSTON.

The Accused Preacher Before the Secret Tribunal.

The Doctor's Case Discussed in the Waiting Rooms-"Lucy" Again Placed Under Ecclesiastical Cross-Firing-Disinterested Witnesses Called to Corroborate Her Statements-The Day's Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1872. The investigation of the charges against the Rev. L. D. Huston was resumed this morning at nine o'clock. The members of the Court, with an eye to the work before them, determined to "make a day" of it, and came to the parsonage provided with cold "swag," that they might not suffer from the promptings of the inner man. The parlor, which is at present used as a reception room for the female witnesses, was well filled with a bevy of interested and chatty ladies. The little Sunday school girl, with her widowed mother, also a mar ried lady whose testimony is alleged to be very damaging to the case of Huston, and a number of friends remained there during a considerable portion of the day.

THE DOCTOR UNDER THE LADIES' INQUISITION. As usual under such circumstances, conversation did not flag, and a running fire of words enlivened the apartment and attested the interest which the gentle sex always feel in matters connected with the Church. The reverend gentleman (accused) was very elaborately discussed, and as the parties were by no means ardent admirers of the Doctor his rep utation suffered accordingly. In fact the shreds and tatters into which it was torn by his fair accusers, if put together would make but a pitiable "Dolly Varden." The impression of the ladies seemed to be that the Doctor was having things his seemed to be that the Doctor was having things his own way, and that if the members of the Court were not a match for his astuteness and sagacity, un-doubtedly, if the disposition of his case were en-trusted to them Huston's trial would be summary and his fate scarcely problematical. They relieved the tedium of conversation by the distribution of bonbons and occasional glancing criticisms of each other's toilet, which the reporter is bound to admit were faultless.

were faultless.

AN UNPARDONABLE BLUNDER.

While eagerly listening to the lispings of one of the ladies, the Herald's writer, in a fit of absent mindedness, inadvertently drew his note book from his clothes. Too late, he discovered his fatal mistake. In a moment he was pounced upon by one of the brethren, who had left the court room for a breath of fresh air, and his occupation being disclosed he was politely requested to vacate, much to the disgust of the ladies, who were anxious that the story should appear in the Herald.

"Lucy" Again on the Etand.

After the preliminary devotional exercises "Lucy the colored woman," who occupied the stand the whole of yesterday, was recalled. Lucy is a bright mulatto of comely appearance, and is the girl to whose house Dr. Huston is alleged to have taken one of his victims for his illicit purposes. She is decidedly intelligent and devoted to Huston, who was her former master. She says she AN UNPARDONABLE BLUNDER.

cidedly intelligent and devoted to Huston, who was her former master. She says she is anxious to tell the simple truth and nothing but the truth. She is a scaled volume as to what she knows of the case, and therefore her testimony to-day, except that she reiterated her contradiction of Virginia Hopkins' story, is a mere matter of conjecture. Lucy must have been submitted to a very rigid cross-examination, as she was not dismissed from the stand until the Court took a recess for lunch. was not dismissed from took a recess for lunch.

The accused for lunch.

The accused Counsel Relieved.

In the course of the morning the Court considered the complaints of the witnesses who have already been examined, but who, owing to the frequent interruptions of Huston's connsel, were confused and unable to give their evidence in a manner which would develop the whole truth. It was warmly discussed by the members, and it was finally decided that as no counsel was present to represent the accused, and hereafter the witnesses will be allowed to tell their tales in their own way, and the investigation will be so conducted as to give no

the accused, and hereafter the witnesses will be allowed to teil their tales in their own way, and the investigation will be so conducted as to give no further cause for complaint. By this decision, Mr. Monroe has been relieved, and a clergyman will probably be substituted to watch over the interests of the accused.

At half-past tweive o'clock the Court took a recess, and the members applied themselves with vigor to the contents of the little brown paper parcels which their thoughtful friends and families had inserted into their cost pockets previous to their departure for the quondam parsonage.

Upon the reassembling of the tribunal Jack Cushman, a colored man, and his wife, Lydia, were examined. These witnesses were called upon the part of the defence to corroborate the statement of Lucy, which they did. They also said that Virginia Hopkins had told them that the story of her seduction by Huston was false. The examination of these witnesses occupied the balance of the day. It is claimed by those unfavorable to the accused that the statements of these witnesses were of a very contradictory character, while Huston's friends insist that their evidence must result in the establishment of his innocence, Mary Driscoll, the Sunday school scholar whom Huston is said to have led astray will be examined toper. is said to have led astray, will be examined to-mor-row. The excitement over the trial is rapidly in-creasing, and the Herald, having the only full ac-count of the proceedings, is greedly gobbled up, it being almost impossible to obtain a copy fifteen minutes after the mail reaches Baitimore.

ART MATTERS.

The Exhibition of Paintings at the Lea. vitt Art Rooms.

It would appear that we have not yet reached petitor for public favor. The present collection is a composite one. Some of the works belonging to tne estate of the late Mr. Gardner, some to an American artist of consucerable merit, and the water colors almost wholly to Mr. McLean. The combination has enough merit to be interesting. even after the many excellent collections which have been brought under public notice during the past brilliant season. If the foreign schools are not as well represented as might be desired there are at least several very striking examples of artists who have acquired an American as well as a European fame. One of the best and most spirited Verboeckhovens we have seen in America is among the Gardner pictures. It represents a group of sheep and some poultry. The composition of the groups is marked by more vigor than we usually find in this artist's works, at the same time that his wonderful technical skill is displayed in rendering the fleecy texture of the woolly hide. The picture was evidently produced when Verboeckhoven was in his prime, as there is a strength and freedom in the treatment which is wanting in his later works. Van Schendel is represented by one of those night market scenes in which he so well succeeded. The rendering of the artificial light and the night atmosphere must be admitted to be an artistic achievement, even when we are unable to sympathize with this peculiar direction of art. An example of the prodern French school of tollet pictures is furnished by Mile, Ferrere. A beautiful lady in elegant costume is taking the last look in the mirror before setting out for the ball. The figure is well drawn and expressive, and is true enough to life. The color is brillant and tender. A brilliant study of flowers (42), by Revolre, deserves gatention. There is also a mieritorious work by Auguste Bonheur, full of charm and picturesque sentiment. Some works by Koek Koek, Hue, Lacroix, Gerhard, &c., we would like to notice, but space will 50 permit. Mr. Davis, who is comparatively "anknown to the general public, has quite a large number of works in various waiks in art. We think, however, that he is most successful in his simpler works. His art is peculiarly American, and delights most in negro types. In his delineation of negro boy life he is especially happy and his works full of character. American landscape art is represented by such names as Hart, Sontag, linness, williamson, &c. Richard contributes two of his characteris foreign schools are not as well represented as might be desired there are at least several very

TERBIFIC TORNADO IN OHIO.

Several Buildings Blown Down and s House With Its Occupants Lifted From

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 23, 1872. A tornado of great fury passed over the country

teruay afternoon. Several houses and barns were demolished.

The house of George McMullen, a farmer, was taken up and carried several rods, with the members of the family in it, all of whom were injured, but not fatally. The tornado was a quarter of a mile in width.

Heavy Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 23, 1872. The most violent storm that has visited this place for six years passed over vesterday afternoon. unroofing houses and prostrating trees and fences. It lasted about thirty influtes, and was accompanied by rain, hall and lightning. No casualties have yet been reported.

KYDD'S TREASURE FOUND.

Fishing for Silver and Gold in Staaten Island Sound.

THE OYSTERMEN IN HIGH LUCK.

Spanish Pieces of "Eight," Flemish and Dutch Coins Brought from the Bottom of the Sound by Oyster Tongs.

Intense Excitement Among the Natives and the Numismatists.

child speaking or understanding the English lan guage has heard of the bold pirate Captain Kidd, "Kydd," as the name is correctly spelled

Those who have heard of him have heard him in connection with terrible deeds blood and outrage. Kydd, he sailed, as he sailed," was a London Cockney, born, as far as the records tell, about the year 1648, when Europe, from Gibraltar to Moscow, was in dire travail. He was a saflor of the seas from youth, and at an early age had command of one of those old, heavily-pooped East India menthat Turner, in his flery sketches, made immortal. His skill in seamanship brought his name before the English nation as a bold, daring and successful navigator, and at that time William, Prince of Orange, who sat on the throne of England, with his inherent Dutch thrift and desire to make a little money, through the agency of his Privy Council, organized an association, of which he was one of principal shareholders, to put down piracy, which was then as much of a profession as politics is now, in the Indian, African and on the coasts of Cuba and Jamaica.

Looking around for a man to put down this almost universal system of piracy as it then existed, fame pointed to William Kydd as the only man. He was believed to fear neither man nor devil, and well he afterward justified his fame. In those days-1605-New York city held rank as a port of entry with Perth Amboy and Elizabeth. N. J. They were three towns with about the same amount of commerce credited to them on the books of the moneyed world. A certain Colonel Richard Livingston, well beloved of His Majesty William III., ancestor of the "first family" of New York, had his residence on this island, and suggested to him that William Kydd was the only man to crush the hornets who ravaged English ships on the waters of the Eastern and Western worlds. And behold! on the 10th of April, 1696, a commission is issued to "The trusty and well beloved Captain Kydd, commander of the Adventure Galley"-a vessel of thirty guns, high-pooped and lumbersome as a ead of beer in a fresh water pond. The Adventure sailed from Plymouth, England, in the latter part of April, 1696, and what she did afterward, definitely and in detail, is mostly lost to man-

ward, Rockerford, Jan. To telesal, is mostly lost to manifelial. But ecough is know to us to day to certify that in New American in reluted his vessel up to ONE HENDRIC NOT professor. Wide Indian and African seas, lost to his seems of honor and manhood, plandering here and butchering there, accumulating treasures from Spanish galleons, Portuguese fellow corsairs and English freebooters, as well as merchant vessels of all nations and all flags. All was fish that came to his net, friend or foe allke.

Kydd ploughed the Mozambique Channel for a thousand miles, between the Island of Madagascar and the eastern shore of Africa, and hunted the Portuguese until they cried God's mercy on themselves. He visited the Hindoo and Mussulman settlements on the Malabar coast, and filled his vessel with gold, disdaining ivory and cinnamon; and he was heard of to the sorrow of the dwellers in Hispaniola and the Spanish Main. All things, even to a freebooter's existence, must have an end. Kydd had for his crew a most desperate set of secondrels, to whom the name of mercy was a jest and a scoff. Kydd at heart was a humano fellow, and did not care to shed blood unnecessarily, but his officers urged him on. It is calculated that in his short career of pirate, which lasted nearly five years, he had foreibly taken treasures amounting to twenty millions of dollars of the present day. There was no paper money, and specie was carried in enormous quantities in the vessels of that day between the Old and New Worlds. Kydd had made an enemy in the person of New York and Massachusetts. The quarrel was about a woman, and it lasted six years. For six years Bellamoni waited for his foc. The pirate had a brute on his vessel, a beatswain named Moore, who rebelled in Stoughton, and one day there was a bitter altercation, and Kydd, in hot biod, iffied a water bucket and smote the life out of his boatswain. Time passed, and the Good Adventure galley was captured, and Kydd, with the assistance of the Earl of Bellamont, was hung in the bright of his acc

wear a pair of ragged trowsers and a red shirt, and when at work "dredging" for oysters are compolled to lean over the boats and work like as if they were churning butter, rapidly moving to any fro the two siender wooden shafts.

At a point below Elizabethport, some few miles in the Sound, there is a narrow stream, known to the old inhabitants as "Morss' Creek," which rans singgishly into the Sound, Between this creek and the brick yard of Kelly, Sheridan & Curtis the supposed treasure of the pirate Kydd was discovered. The first portion was found some days since by an oyster fisherman named Van Felt, and since then there has been a larger amount found by three brothers, oyster fishermen, of the name of Dixon. Van Pelt and his father, another oyster fisherman, while dredging, brought up Some large silver coins, rusty with the fiver's brine and worn on the water's edge, form while in the bed of the sound. The coins were river's brine. The coins were fastened to small oysters and bore every appearance of having lain there for hundreds of years. From a close observation under a powerful magnifying glass there is not any coin at present circulated in civilized countries similar to those found at the mouth of Morss' Creek.

There is a violent feud existing between the families of Van Pelt and Dixon, who seem to contest the oyster fishery in the Sound. People in the neighborhood believe that the Dixon family have found a great deal of money which they have not accounted for, and the specimens which they have not accounted for, and the specimens which they have not accounted for shear of the family and found a present circulation of the same than two hundred years old. The coins range in date from 1534 to 1681, and are principally of Spanish, Flemish and East Indian colonage, probably the plunder of half a dozen nations. It was in this little inlet that Kydd generally conceated his yessel when he was desirous of visiting New York city secretic.

Hence it is probable that there is a vast amount of treasure lying hid in

ment reigns in Elizabethport and the vicinity. From a few specimens in the possession of Mr. Robert McCloud, on Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth City, we have copied the following inscriptions, some of which were hearly obliterated, but which, under a powerful magnifying glass, shone clear in the dirty sliver. One coin, with a lion in a quartering of a shield, about the size of an American dollar:—

MOARG. CONF PVS II.

Besides those two there are a hundred others that it would need the scholar and skilled numismatist to decipher, and it is hardly possible to read any of the inscriptions on the coins without the aid of a powerful glass. One is dated 1534, a Spanish American coin of Peruvian make evidently. There are a number of small coins, evidently eaten away with salt water and sand and the wear and tear of the water. On these the single word "IHSPANIA" has outlasted even the grandeur of the nation whose mightiness they at one time typified so well.

ARMY ORDERS.

Changes in the Medical Department.

Washington, May 23, 1872.
The following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Army Medical Department are made:-Surgeon Josiah Simpson, from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Surgeon J. Simmons as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Baltimore. Surgeon Simmons is ordered as Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf. Surgeon Charles Page is transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of the Platte. Surgeon Alexander B. Hassin is transferred from the Department of the Sustant Surgeons are made:—Samuel M. Horton, William E. White-hearl and William F. Buchanan from the Department of the East to the Department of Texas; Elliot Ames, from the Department of the East to the Department of the East to the Department of the Lakes to the Department of the South the Department of the Department of the Department of the Department of the Bast; Leonard Y. Loring, from the Department of the East; William M. Notsam, from the Department of the East; William M. Notsam, from the Department of Texas to the Department of Arizona to the Department of Carlos Cavannallo, from the Department of Texas to duty with the Surgeon General. cal Director of the Department of the Gulf. Surgeon the Department of Texas to duty with the Surgeon

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Double Irons and Bread and Water in the

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872. The Secretary of the Navy in a circular issued to-

day says:—

The department has adverted to the frequent use by summary courts martial of punishment by confinement in double irons. There is another punishment—confinement on bread and water—which, though authorized by law, is liable to be inadvertently imposed in cases were consequences not contemplated by the law would ensue, such as permanent injury to the health of the prisoner. Summary courts will, therefore, exercise care and discretion in resorting to this punishment, and not award it in any case for a longer period consecutively than five days.

In a general order issued by the Navy Department.

In a general order issued by the Navy Department to-day it is required that hereafter

Officers commanding foreign stations will be addressed officially in correspondence as commanding United States haval forces of the station to which they are assigned, viz.:—Chiefs of staff will not be usually assigned to officers commanding stations. The officer commanding the flagship will perform the duties of Chief of Staff in addition to his ordinary duties. No survey on a vessel in commission. the duties of Chief of Staff in addition to his ordinary duties. No survey on a vessel in commission will be held without the authority of the department, either in our own or in foreign ports, unless the supposed defect shall have occurred from the vessel getting on shore or from some accidental cause, as collision, for instance. Surveys on machinery, outdits, stores and provisions, will be held as provided for heretofore by navy regulations.

The Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872. Despatches to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dated Nagasaki, Japan, April 9, inform the depart ment that the Colorado reached Nagasaki April 8, from Amoy and Kong Kong. She would proceed to Yokohama, where Rear Admiral Jenkins was to relieve Admiral Rodgers of the command of the fleet. The Benicia was en route to relieve the Alaska at Yokohama. After visiting Foochow and Shanghae she was to take United States Consul Le Gendie Kimberly an interview with the Viceroy of the Province. Commander Kimberly bears a letter from Admiral Rodgers, expressing satisfaction at the arrangements recently completed by Consul Le Gendie with the Chinese authorities and from Admiral Rodgers, expressing satisfaction at the arrangements recently completed by Consul Le Gendie with the Chinese authorities and the chief of the eighteen tribes of Southern Formosa, who are within the Viceroy's jurisdiction, providing for the rescue and humane treatment of persons shipwrecked upon the Formosa coast. The Ashuelot was at Hong Kong March 29. Admiral Rodgers gives an explanation of the past efforts of United States Consul Le Gendie to secure protection to persons thrown upon the Formosa coast and his subsequent satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese authorities. Among other things effected to protect shipwrecked people from savages was a promise by the Chinese to build a fort and barracks and to maintain a garrison in them, and to build a lighthouse upon the southern end of the island.

On the 23d of March Admiral Rodgers and his staff went in the Ashuelot to Canton and called upon the Viceroy on the 20th. The visit was returned the next day. The Ashuelot will remain at Hong Kong, Canton and Whampoa for about a month, when she will proceed up the coast, touching at the ports of Shanghae and Nagasaki; thence she will go to the inland sea, where she will pass the summer in surveying such ports as it is desirable to have a more accurate knowledge of. The Monocacy remains at Shanghae, and the Alaska at Yokohama. The Palos was, at the date of the last report from her, at Tlen-tsin, but was at the date of the storeship Idaho remained at Yokohama.

Matters were quiet in China and Japan, with the exception of the violent attempt which was made of this report probably on the way to Shanghae. The storeship Idaho remained at Hokohama.

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Matters were quiet in China and Japan, with the exception of the violent attempt which was an endeavor by men disaffected toward the policy of the present government to kill the M

Policy.

The Saco was at Singapore March 15. She had been detained at Aden two weeks by sickness among the crew. She had orders to proceed to Hong Kong from Singapore.

Commander W. W. Low has been detached from the command of the Mohlcan, and is placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Harman Newell has been detached from the Lancaster, and is granted sick leave.

The United States steamer Tailapoosa arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.) yard yesterday, having on board fifty seamen for the Tuscarora, now fitting

THE ARCADIAN CLUB.

The "house warming" of the Arcadian Club took place last night, and about a couple of hundred nembers, either present or prospective, comprising many of the most eminent local celebrities in art and letters, participated in the festivities. The rooms of the club were handsomely decorated, and the walls were adorned with a number, of choice paintings. The ceremonies were begun by a little which Mr. W. H. Hurlburt, who enjoys the honor of having christened the club, explained in a few pithy sentences the aims of the organization. Rev. H. W. Beecher then made a short speech, in which he said that, as he understood it, Arcadia was the next thing to heaven, or a sort of earthly aradise. Dr. Bellows followed, and approved a club of this

Dr. Bellows followed, and approved a club of this character as an agency for the support of the asthetic and idealistic elements of society against the purely material and commercial spirit. Rev. Dr. Osgood also made a brief speech, in which he commended the fraternal sentiment that led to the formation of clubs. At twelve o'clock Dodworth's band, 100 pieces strong, serenaded the club, and the enthusiasm naturally reached fever heat. Among the artists who contributed to the festivities of the evening were Henri Drayton, George Simpson, B. Bowler, Mr. Hill, Mr. McDonald and Louis Engel. It may be added that the club yesterday obtained a three years' lease of the entire house, 52 Union square, in which they at present have quarters. There can be no doubt, from the distinguished character of the gathering last evening, that the "Arcadian" is destined to be a most brilliant success. Although only a month old, it already pumbers 148 members.

THE LONG STRIKE.

The Movement Rapidly but Steadily Spreading.

GERMANS GAINING GROUND.

The Eight-Hour League, the Car Builders and Pianoforte Makers.

CARPENTERS' AID SOCIETY.

As anticipated, the strike is spreading in almost every direction. The town will be alive with meetings to-night, and next week demonstrations and mass meetings will be in order. The movement has now reached and thoroughly stirred the German element, and though that moves slowly, it has a certain ponderosity of might and power that overbears all ordinary obstructions and waives the consideration of time and incidental effects.

CABINETMAKERS, CARVERS, VARNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERS.

The Eight Hour League of cabinetmakers, varnishers, carvers and upholsterers continued their session yesterday at Teutonia Hall. Seven cabinet-

makers' shops compromised with the men.

A committee of 100 men were sent to the Messrs. Loux's shop in Eighteenth street, but found it Loux's shop in Eighteenth street, but found its guarded by police and could not effect an entrance. There was no collision, however, and the committee were determined to lay in wait for the workmen when they left the shop and force them to join the organization.

At Schuman's, in Thirteenth street, when the committee approached the proprietor sent out and got four or five kegs of lager, and the men were soon so busily engaged in drinking the beer that they could not find time to communicate with the committee without.

committee without.

At Pottter & Stymus', in Forty-second street, out of 300 men engaged only one was working ten

hours.

A mass meeting was held in the hall at half-past two o'clock, at which Mr. Schluter presided, and lengthy speeches were made and received with immense enthusiasm and cheers.

A member of the firm of Wissler & Co. appeared in the hall and stated that he was in favor of the movement. He did not want his men to work ten hours, and he came to beg that a committee would be sent down to his shop and clean it out, making all the men join the league. This speech was received with the wildest cheering.

THE UPHOLSTERERS

The upholsterers have met with worse luck so far than any of their brothers of the strike. They complain of ill-treatment, and intend to go out tomorrow with larger committees. At one house a lady received them, and, when told their business,

lady received them, and, when told their business, ordered them from the premises with more energy than politeness. Forty-five manufacturers, some of whom are said to be millionnaires, have surrendered to their terms.

At noon a committee of 100 was sent to A. T. Stewart's, but not getting access so easily as expected, became nervously timid and made a hasty retreat. A committee of 200 will be sent to-day and it is expected they will be able to "interview" the men on their way to their work.

A committee was sent to Police Headquarters to protest to Superintendent Kelso against the manner in which the men on strike were treated by the police.

A committee was also sent to the office of one of the German papers to protest against the language in which they had been referred to. These men are very quiet and earnest.

THE PIANOFORTE MAKERS. The planoforte makers met at three o'clock yes-

erday afternoon at Germania Hall, in the Bowery. They were about seven hundred in number, and are, as a body, remarkably fine-looking and intelligent men. Mr. Sieber was chosen President and made a brief address. The demand made by the planoforte makers is for the reduction of the time forte makers is for the reduction of the time of labor to eight hours. Upon this issue they are united and decided. The proposition is also broached to demand an increase in the rates of wages. In regard to this there is little uniformity of action or opinions, some desiring an increase of fitteen per cent, while others wish an increase of fitteen per cent, while others wish an increase of fitteen per cent, while others wish an increase of twenty to twenty-five per cent on the rates now paid. Again, a large number object to agitating the question of wages at this moment.

A committee of sixteen was sent to the manufactory of Steinway & Sons, but were told they could not be admitted till six o'clock in the evening. Another committee of thirty-two divided into subcommittees, and these visited all the other shops of the city. German only spoken.

German only spoken. Evening Session at Teutonia Hall.

Evening Session at Teutonia Hall.

The evening session of the planoforte makers, adjourned from Germania Hall, was held at the Teutonia rooms. There were about seven hundred present and Mr. Sieber presided. A great deal of talking was done and it was very interesting to those present who understood the language.

The committees were appointed to visit Steinways' and other shops to-day.

It was stated that the demand was for a reduction of time to eight hours and an addition of twenty per cent to the rates paid on piece work.

A meeting of the planoforte makers will be held at Germania Hall on Sunday, when committees appointed last night to visit shops and obtain the sentiment of the workmen will report, and an organization be formed for the purpose of a general strike. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

SASH AND BLIND MAKERS.

The second meeting of the Sash and Blind Makers' Union was held at Military Hall last night, with William Bogart in the chair, and Theodore Hen-

drick as Secretary. Reports were received from committees, stating

Reports were received from committees, stating that of the twenty-eight shops heard from including all the principal ones in the city, only one refused to accede to the eight-hour system.

On motion, a rule was adopted under which glaziers, who were stendily employed in the shops where sashmakers work, "shall be entitled to the privilege of enrolment in the union.

The President made an address advising the men to stick together and not to accept the bait of additional pay for lengthening the hours of labor. An old man, he thought it well to say he feit himself growing younger since in the last week he had been working only eight hours a day.

A motion was made and carried that all machine hands should be eligible to membership in the union.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.

CAR BUILDERS.

The car builders held a meeting last evening at 615 Third avenue. Daniel Kinsella was chosen President; James Tulbridge, Vice President; S. H. Race, Secretary, and James Cassidy, Treasurer,

The President, on taking the chair, said the meeting was called for the purpose of arranging for a ing was called for the purpose of arranging for a strike. The car builders employed by the Second Avenue Relitoad Company had struck for an increase of pay from \$2.75 to \$3. They had been denied this, insuits heaped upon them and the shops closed. They had conferred with the employes of other lines and had been told they had not demanded enough. He had visited every shop in the city and found the men all in favor of the eight-hour movement. Besides a committee from the carpenters have offered us assistance and funds. A Member-We want eight hours' time and more wages.

ANOTHER MEMBER-I will work ten hours if I get

Wages.

Another Member—I will work ten hours if I get more money.

Then Member—I move we go on a strike to-night.

Mr. Belton thought they would not be fully justif, fied in striking. The carpenters had more reason than they. They were compelled to go to distant parts of the city to work, while the car builders were employed regularly in one shop, working indoors fair weather and foul and all the year round. He finally moved to strike for nine hours. (Cries of "No, no.")

A MEMBER—Eight hours is the law of the State and the law of the nation.

SECOND MEMBER—We are not organized. We have no funds to go on a strike, and I have nine children and can't stand the pressure. Let us organize now, and wait a year till we have saved up money and then strike.

Third Member—If we wait a year we will then have to strike for nine hours. If we go on now we can strike them for an increase of wages, as all the other unions intend to do.

FOURTH MEMBER—I move that the car builders strike for eight hours.

The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

A SINGULAR CASE OF RETRIBUTION.

A SINGULAR CASE OF RETRIBUTION.

BUFFALO, May 23, 1872.
A singular case of speedy retribution occurred here to-day. Two track laborers started to walk from Lake View to Buffalo. One of them, name unknown, pretended to be without money. The other, John Connelly, paid for his meals en route. When within five miles of this city the unknown man presented a pistol to Connelly's head, robbed him of \$15, and proceeded on the track, when, a few minutes afterwards, he was overtaken by a passing train and killed.